

58BC to 46BC

Since 58BC there had been only
one intercalation of the intercalary
month.

58-50 B C

DURANT

Cassio conquers Gaul.

58BC

Age 42

Caesar was Governor of Cisalpine Gaul,
NARBONENSE Gaul and Illyricum.

He conducted campaigns against
the HELVETII and ARIO VISTUS

In Rome CLODIUS was Tribune

58BC

At end of 58BC Caesar set up
winter quarters in NORTHEASTERN Gaul.

58-51 BC

These years witnessed those brilliant campaigns of Caesar's which ended in the complete subjugation of Gaul and its acceptance of the laws, language, and civilization of Rome.

58 BC

Pompey & Caesar undertook to
secure official Roman recognition
of Ptolemy XII as monarch of
Egypt in exchange for an
absolutely enormous payment.
Ptolemy, for all his immense
resources found it necessary
to borrow this money from the
Roman knight RABIRIUS POSTUMUS.

In 58 BC, immediately after recompensing
Pompey & Caesar, P. tolemy was expelled
by his Alexandrian subjects

58BC

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During the 1st day of 58 two of the new praetors at once invited the senate to pronounce all the acts of the tenure of Caesar null & void. One of these men was LUCIUS DOMITIUS AENEAS BARBUS

(the great-great-grandfather of Pompeian hero) was able to command a princely inheritance comprising whole armies of farmers & metropolitan clients) He had no reason to love Pompey who as a young man had murdered his brother. His father

had acquired many dependants in Narbonne Gaul
& Athenobres could hardly wait to go there and
become governor. The 2nd Praetor who denounced
Caesar in the senate was GAIUS MEMMIUS.
Memmius' homosexual tendencies were vigorous if
poet Catullus can be believed.

These 2 praetors launched a 3-day debate.
Caesar made 3 speeches in reply (have not survived).
Without awaiting a verdict, Caesar moved first
outside Rome where he was already entitled to
assume his governorship and thus become
immune to prosecution.

58 BC

Caesar remained in the neighborhood of Rome for 1st 3 months of 58 BC. He failed to save one of his subordinates from charges in Rome, but found it possible to arrange for the vetoing of a tribune's request that he himself should appear in Court. He also managed, by the implied threat in his soldiery outside the gates to induce the remaining tribunes

a rule that no attempt should be made to deviate, to his disadvantage, from the rule that men absent on official business were exempt from hostile legal action

58/57BC winter

Caesar established winter quarters among the Sequani. During the winter hostile attitude spread from the Sequani to the Belgic people beyond the Marne R. and the Seine R. These Belgae settled a century and a half ago earlier, were proud of their German origins and retained German customs such

as cremation, they were now altitised.

The Belgae were now amassing a force estimated at 300,000 men. Caesar recruited 2 new legions in his Cisalpine territory. The Belgae entrusted command to the king of the Suessones (Soissons). Their neighbors, the Remi formed an alliance with Caesar. Caesar advanced to a point on the Aisne R. (probably Berry-au-Bac). After minor hostilities, the huge Belgic host broke up owing to non-existence of a system of food supplies, although the most formidable Belgic tribe had not been engaged.

583C

After the first 3 months, Caesar was convinced he needed more clout in Rome. He enlisted to represent him in Rome; CLODIUS (the one who had been involved in the Brundis affair) (one of his sisters ~~and~~ Clodia was the most notorious nymphomaniac in Rome. Caesar had become aware that Clodius possessed an unusual talent for meddling up the workings of

the Constitution & his special gift for organised
intimidation and violence. Clodius' thugs
swarmed everywhere in a city which still
possessed NO regular force of Police
~~the~~ ^{the} decided to back Clodius for Tribune
in 58 BC. He had to be adopted by a Plebeian to
do so. This was done with help of Caesar
as Chief Priest & Pompey as Augur.